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And everything the highest
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Give us your work and it
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too small for us to handle.
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Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

See the new style Self
Filler, easy to operate,
never breaks. A guar-
antee goes with each
and every pen sold.

Priced from \$2.50 to \$6.
Sold exclusively by us.

The Sun

GERMANY USES UP ALL COPPER COIN

RED METAL AND BRONZE COM-
MAND ENORMOUS PRICES.

Germany Needs Copper So Badly For
War Purposes That She Has Long
Since Used Up Whatever Supply
She May Have Had—Gold Paid For
Inferior Metal—Railroads Affected.

The great demand for copper in
connection with the manufacture of
war munitions in Germany has
brought about some unusual traffic
and is interestingly discussed by Wal-
ter H. Hatt, European correspondent
of the *Wall Street Journal*, in the
current number of that periodical.
Hatt's article follows:

The railways play a role and are
affected in curious ways by the
war. In connection with the effort of
the allies to blockade Germany, an
amusing incident is related in the at-
tempt of the Germans to sell some old
locomotives to a Norwegian company
for copper ore. The company, which
operates locally about Kragero, met
the offer of the Germans and agreed
to buy the locomotives at a certain
price. When the locomotives were
delivered, however, the Germans re-
quested that payment be made in cop-
per ore. As there exists, officially,
an order against the exportation of
copper, the Norwegian company de-
clined to comply. Then the Germans
insisted that they be given at least an
amount of copper as there was in the
locomotives. The Norwegians refused
to do this, and for the same reason.
Next the Germans asked that pay-
ment be made in copper and bronze
money, against which the Norwegian
government had not issued a non-
exportation order. According to the
reports, the Norwegians were also
proof against this modest, if not in-
nocent, deception.

Copper Money Used Up.

Germany needs copper so badly for
war purposes that she has long since
used up whatever copper she may
have had, as well as her nickel money,
replacing the two by iron coins. At
the present time she is actually pay-
ing gold for copper money delivered
to her from her neighbors. An im-
mense contraband traffic in money
has been going on for the past four
months, so immense that there are
hardly any pennies left in Belgium,
France, Italy or Spain.

In Paris, for instance, the stores
and other public money changers
have been compelled to refuse to
make change to passengers buying
tickets, and at least require the pas-
senger to state first that he has no
change. At the ticket windows of the
Metropolitan and Nord-Sud subways
for several weeks copies have been
posted of the law of April 22, 1798,
which states that the buyer of an ar-
ticle must provide the necessary
change. This law was of course
framed originally to protect the seller
against debased coins or depreciated
paper money. In November the
French government, its own mint
being short of copper to make new
coins, stated that the copper coins of
any country might be accepted as
legal tender.

Railroads Embarrassed.

The lack of copper money has em-
barrassed the railroads not only at
Paris, but all over France, where the
supply has become so limited that
some cities have been forced to issue
bills in two-cent, five-cent or ten-cent
denominations. In many stations and
stores postage stamps are accepted
and given as change for silver money.

It appears that this copper drain-
age has been effected principally
through neutral Switzerland, where
the people, with much of their normal
commerce cut off, must make a living
as best they can. The process has
been very simple. Merchants let it
be known among store cashiers, rail-
way ticket sellers and the like that
they would pay a small premium on
copper coins. Immediately the copper
coins began to flow in their direction.
They put them up in boxes and sent
them as freight in the agent for which
the merchant or banker was the in-
termediary. In some parts of France
bordering on the Swiss frontier bank-
ers have been known to ap-
pear on the big market days and pub-
licly buy such after such of these
coins.

City of Paris Cleaned Out.

The drainage has made itself so felt
that now in Paris copper and bronze
coins, once considered a nuisance be-
cause of their plentifulness and
weight, are so scarce that the rail-
ways wishing to keep the good will
of their passengers must pay a pre-
mium in order to get coins to use as
change. In France it is estimated
that before the war there was no less
than three billion copper and bronze
coins, of all dates, valued at thirty
million dollars.

The sore need of Germany for cop-
per can easily be reckoned when it is
considered that the normal price of
copper is about fifteen cents a pound,
whereas a pound of copper or bronze
pennies now costs the buyer about
eighty cents, plus the gold exchange.

The German copper famine comes
not only from excessive and lavish use
of all kinds of war munitions, but
from the fact that she normally does
not mine what she uses, her output
being 55,308,990 pounds, as compared
to the 128,988,000 pounds of Spain,
Portugal and the 1,250,000,000 pounds
of the United States.

DO YOU FIND FAULT WITH EVERYBODY?

An irritable, fault finding dispo-
sition is often due to a disordered
stomach. A man with good digestion
is nearly always good natured. A
great many have been permanently
benefited by Chamberlain's Tablets
after years of suffering. These tab-
lets strengthen the stomach and en-
able it to perform its functions nat-
urally. Obtainable everywhere.—
Advt.

OPERATORS REJECT MINERS' DEMANDS

They Asked 20 Per Cent Increase In Wages,
Recognition of United Mine Workers
and Eight-Hour Day Law.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The anthracite coal operators rejected
here yesterday the demands of their miners for a 20 per cent in-
crease in wages, complete recognition of the United Mine Workers
of America, a two-year working agreement, an eight-hour day
and changes in the methods of fixing wages.

The operators propose that if the differences cannot be settled
by the interested parties themselves, they be submitted to the
board of conciliation provided for in the award of the anthracite
coal strike commission of 1902. The miners' demands were formu-
lated last September at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and were ratified last
week by the United Mine Workers' convention at Indianapolis.

In a reply to their employees, signed by the heads of nineteen
anthracite companies and approved at their meeting yesterday,
it is stated that to grant the wage increase would mean an advance
to the consumer of sixty cents a ton for domestic sizes of anthra-
cite. The operators declare that the anthracite industry is being
conducted "on as low a margin of profit as is possible, if the op-
erators are to continue to serve the public."

Answering the miners' contention that the cost of food in
twelve years increased 40 per cent and wages 5½ per cent, the
operators present figures purporting to show "an increase of only
16 per cent in the miners' total cost of living as compared with an
increase of over 36 per cent in his earning capacity."

"The increase in the opportunity for earnings as compared
with the increase in the cost of living," says the operators' state-
ment, "combine to make the increased prosperity of the anthra-
cite miner far in advance of other classes of labor."

Demand For Recognition Declared Unreasonable.

The demand for recognition of the United Mine Workers of
America is declared unreasonable, as it would "subject the anthra-
cite region to the politics of an organization absolutely controlled
from the outside." The operators point out that a majority of
the members of the United Mine Workers are employed in the
bituminous coal fields. They hold the "rights of organized labor
are fully protected by the open shop principle established by the
commission."

The miners' contention that the present system growing out
of the "contract provision between miners and operators is anti-
quated," is characterized as a "misleading statement." The ar-
rangement, the operators say, was a part of the award of the an-
thracite commission, which provided for a board of conciliation
through the operation of which strikes and lockouts should be-
come unnecessary.

The work of the board has "stood the test of thirteen years,
and it is believed that any further departure from the rules laid
down by the commission would be a decided step backward and an
encouragement to labor troubles in the anthracite field," the op-
erators declare.

Two-Year Agreement Causes Bi-Yearly Disturbance.

The proposed two-year agreement is described as a "business
arrangement that is shown by actual experience in the bituminous
field to threaten a bi-yearly disturbance of the peace and prosper-
ity of the miners, operators and general public."

The operators quote government statistics to show that the
time lost by strikes and suspensions in the bituminous field be-
tween 1900 and 1912 was equivalent to a loss of earning capacity
"approaching the labor cost of digging the Panama canal."

Answering the miners' contention that contracts for more than
two years are unfair because "the cost of living and the cost of
production are ever changing," the operators quote Theodore
Roosevelt's instructions to the anthracite coal strike commission
in 1902 that it "endeavor to establish the relations between em-
ployers and wage earners on a just and permanent basis and as
far as possible to do away with such difficulties as those which
you have been called upon to settle."

"The anthracite operators believe," the reply continues, "that
the industrial disturbances incidental to the bi-yearly contracts
are an unnecessary evil, expensive to the miners, operators and
public alike, and that reasonable adjustments can be made from
time to time without the necessity of periodical disturbances, if
the automatic method of the sliding scale, a profit sharing plan
established by the commission, and abolished at the demand of
the miners in 1912, is restored."

Eight-Hour Day Makes Too Much Recreation.

To grant an eight-hour day would increase the danger of coal
shortage and increase the cost of production, it is contended. "The
employees in the anthracite mines," the reply says, "have abundant
opportunity for social recreation. If the higher cost of living is
the reason for the demands of the anthracite employees, the work-
men certainly should be willing to give the same thrift, time and
energy as heretofore."

"The operators believe," the reply concludes, "that differences
between employers and employees who are directly affected should
be settled by the interested parties, if possible. If they cannot
agree, they believe that the differences should be adjusted by the
fair and open arbitration provided by the board of conciliation as
established by the anthracite coal strike committee, by which
three hundred sixty-eight cases that have come before it have
been satisfactorily adjudicated."

"Every well informed man who has made a study of conditions
in the anthracite field will agree that the anthracite industry as a
whole is now conducted on as low a margin of profit as is possible
if the operators are to continue to serve the public."

"As any increase which may be granted must necessarily be
eventually paid by the heads of families and other users of anthra-
cite, the operators, while desiring to deal justly with their em-
ployees, deem it their plain duty to resist any unreasonable de-
mands."

ROUNDUP PROVES VERY POPULAR AND OPENS NEW ERA TO THE FARMERS

Correspondence The Sun

LOGAN, Feb. 5.—The adult class work conducted for the past
two weeks in connection with the farmers' roundup and house-
keepers' conference at the Utah Agricultural college is character-
ized by those who observed the work accomplished as the begin-
ning of a new era in agricultural education in Utah. For two
weeks several hundred farmers and farm women were given actual
class and laboratory courses of instruction in phases of farming
most interesting and most important to each.

"The class work is one step forward in the extension of agri-

Becker's Best



cultural college education to the farm and home," said Dr. John
A. Widtsoe, president of the college. "The class and laboratory
add to the value of the regular lectures given at these roundups,
because there are many questions that cannot be conveniently
answered at the lectures, but which can be explained in the class
room and laboratory. These courses will be given regularly in the
future each winter, and will be made more extensive. They will
provide good, practical educations for the farmers and the house-
wives."

"This work, I believe, is the beginning of a new era in educa-
tional movements," said Dr. E. G. Peterson, director of the exten-
sion division, "and will doubtless result in thousands of farmers
coming to the college for a few weeks each winter for class and
laboratory work. Next year we plan to offer more courses, employ
more experts to teach them, and thus give greater opportunities to
the farmers for agricultural education in all its branches."

The most popular courses, in point of attendance, during the
past two weeks have been those in veterinary practice, potato and
grain diseases, dairy records and testing, and poultry, for the mes-
sieurs, home decoration, home economics, eugenics and women's
organizations, for the women.

Miss Gertrude McChesney, who has charge of the extension
division work for women, said today that more courses would be
offered next year for women. She said that the housekeepers'
conference was now able to do far more effective work, because
the attendance was sufficiently large to permit the meeting of sev-
eral different classes at the same time, thus giving a greater variety
of the special kind of work wanted by each woman present.

The women at the conference took special interest in the pro-
posed statewide campaign for cleaner and more sanitary milk sup-
plies in all parts of the state. A committee composed of Mrs.
John A. Widtsoe of Logan, Mrs. Abel Ricks of Brigham City, Mrs.
J. W. Paxman of Nephi, Mrs. George R. Hill and Mrs. W. C. Pater
of Logan, drafted resolutions on the subject. They were passed
unanimously and read as follows:

"Be it resolved, that we, the members of the farmers' roundups
and housekeepers' conference, held at Logan January 24th to
February 5th, do pledge ourselves to support and assist, in whatev-
er ways possible, the state wide campaign for sanitary milk,
and

"Be it further resolved, that we urge this resolution be sent to
every city, town and farm in the state of Utah, and that we pledge
our support to state officers who have the work in charge."

The DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

TIME CARD

EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 12, 1915.

No.	Dep't
1. From Chicago, St. Louis, Denver and the East	Pacific Coast Limited
2 From San Francisco, Salt Lake City and the West	Atlantic Coast Limited
4 From Portland, Ogden and Salt Lake City	San Francisco and Chicago Express, Carries Mail.
5 From Chicago, St. Louis and Denver	Chicago and San Francisco Express, Carries Mail.
15 From Denver, Pueblo and Grand Junction	Fast Express, Carries Mail.
16 From Ogden and Salt Lake City	Colorado and Utah Express, Carries Mail.
SCOTFIELD BRANCH	
652 Leaves Cotton for Clear Creek and Scotfield	2:00 p.
651 Leaves Clear Creek for Scotfield and Cotton	7:45 a.m.
Train No. 5 Out of Price Connects With Scotfield Branch No. 674.	
MARYSVALE BRANCH	
512 Leaves Thistle for Richfield and Intermediate Points	10:40 a.m.
511 Leaves Richfield for Thistle and Intermediate Points	1:55 p.m.
SUNNYSIDE BRANCH	
128 From Helper for Sunnyside, Mixed	8:55 a.m.
139 From Sunnyside for Helper, Mixed	2:45 p.m.
Sunnyside and Scotfield Branch Trains Daily Except Sundays.	
SOUTHERN UTAH AND CASTLE VALLEY	
No. 1.	No. 2.
Leave Hiawatha	7:00 a. m.
Leave Mohrland	7:15 a. m.
Leave Hiawatha	7:30 a. m.
Leave East Hiawatha	7:40 a. m.
Arrive Price	8:45 a. m.
	Leave Price
	Arrive East Hiawatha
	Arrive Hiawatha
	Arrive Mohrland
No. 15 Stops Only at Helper, Soldier Summit, Thistle, Provo and Salt Lake If No. 5 is Late No. 2 of the Castle Valley Will Be Held for Connection.	